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9/28/87

SEPTEMBER 28, 19..

CableVision

INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS FOR CABLE TELEVISION MANAGEMENT

STORER CABLE GOES ON THE MARKET

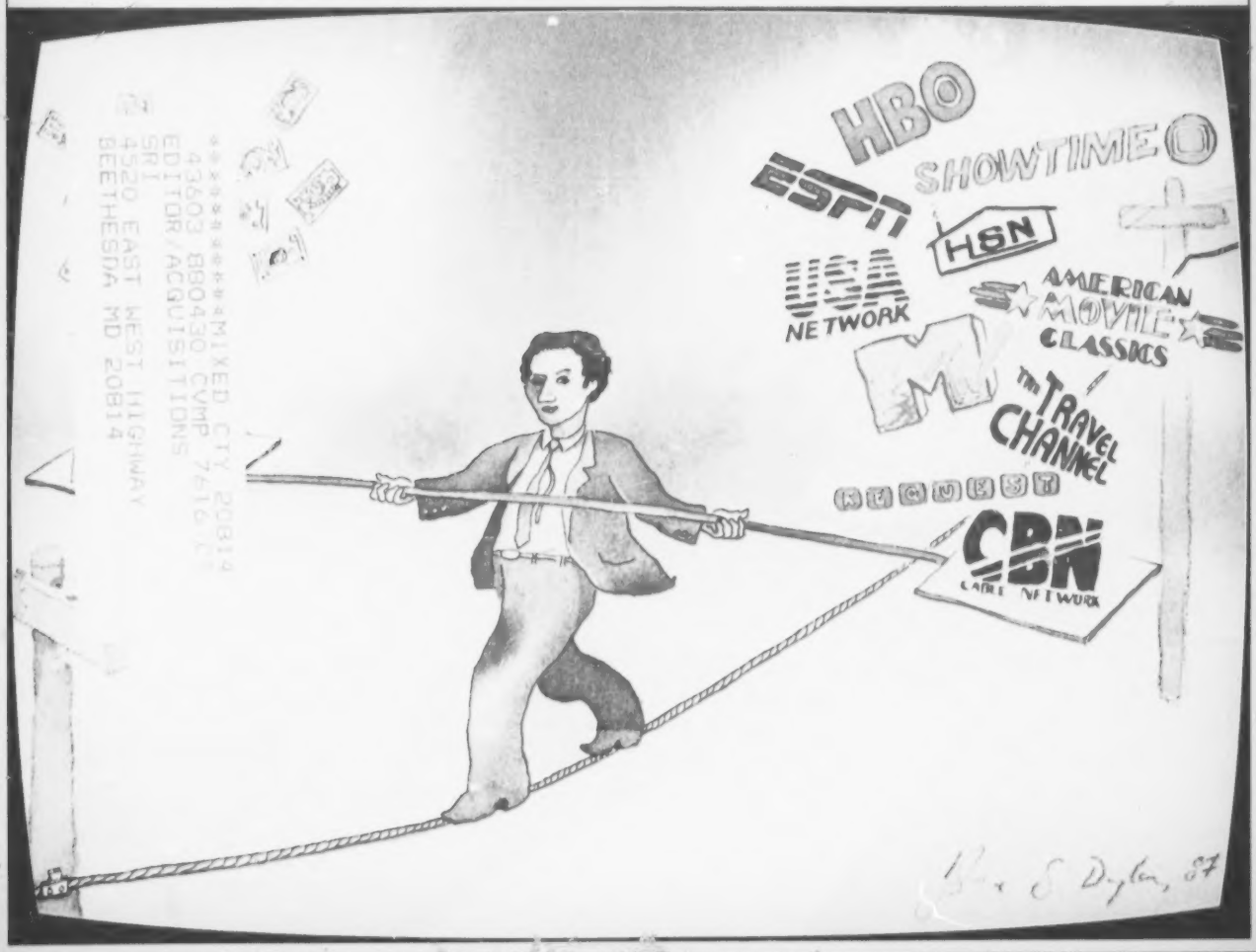
FREE SPEECH CASES HEADED TO SUPREME COURT

HOW GOOD ARE CABLE JUNK BONDS?

ISDN PROJECT CATCHES CABLERS, TELCO BY SURPRISE

PPV HEAD OFFERS HOME VIDEO ON OLIVE BRANCH

WALKING A TIGHTROPE: BALANCING PRICING AND PACKAGING



CableVision

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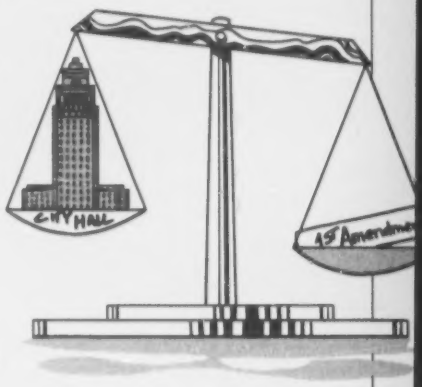

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Hello, operator; get me HBO 36
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How good is cable's junk? 48
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Achieving equilibrium between the price of basic service and the number and type of channels offered is the challenge for operators planning rate hikes. Meanwhile, many fear that the high prices being paid for systems will translate into unacceptable subscriber rates.

Pay-Per-View Supply Chart

A listing of movies and events entering PPV distribution over the next two months.

October

The Allnighter (10/1) — Source: Universal
MPAA Rating: PG-13 Running Time: 95 mins.
Cast: Susanna Hoffs, Dedee Pfeiffer, John Terlesky.

Blind Date (10/1) — Source: Tri-Star
MPAA Rating: PG-13 Running Time: 95.06 mins.
Cast: Bruce Willis, Kim Basinger, John Larroquette.

Burglar (10/29) — Source: Warner Bros.
MPAA Rating: R Running Time: 103 mins.
Cast: Whoopie Goldberg, Bobcat Goldthwait, Leslie Ann Warren.

Crocodile Dundee (10/1) — Source: Paramount
MPAA Rating: PG-13 Running Time: 97 1/2 mins.
Cast: Paul Hogan, Linda Kozlowski, Mark Blum.

Death Before Dishonor (10/15) — Source: HBO Enterprises.
MPAA Rating: R Running Time: 95 mins.
Cast: Fred Dryer, Brian Keith, Joanna Pacula.

84 Charing Cross Road (10/1) — Source: Columbia.
MPAA Rating: PG Running Time: 99 mins.
Cast: Ann Bancroft, Anthony Hopkins.

Ernest Goes To Camp (10/29) — Source: Touchstone Pictures.
MPAA Rating: PG Running Time: 93 mins.
Cast: Jim Varney.

Heat (10/15) — Source: New Century/Vista.
MPAA Rating: R Running Time: 102 mins.23 secs.
Cast: Burt Reynolds, Karen Young, Peter MacNicol, Howard Hesseman.

Hoosiers (10/14) — Source: HBO Productions
MPAA Rating: PG Running Time: 114 mins.
Cast: Gene Hackman, Dennis Hopper, Barbara Hershey.

Nice Girls Don't Explode (10/29) — Source: HBO Productions
MPAA Rating: PG Running Time: 92 mins.
Cast: Barbara Harris, Wallace Shawn, Michelle Meyrink.

Raising Arizona (10/1) — Source: 20th Century-Fox.
MPAA Rating: PG-13 Running Time: 94 mins.
Cast: Nicholas Cage, Holly Hunter.

The Stepfather (10/1) — Source: New Century/Vista
MPAA Rating: R Running Time: 88 mins.42 secs.
Cast: Terry O'Quinn, Jill Schoelen, Shelly Hack.

Trick Or Treat (10/22) — Source: Lorimar
MPAA Rating: R Running Time: 97 mins.
Cast: Mark Price, Tony Fields, Lisa Orgolini.

November

Creepshow II (11/19) — Source: HBO Productions
MPAA Rating: R Running Time: 92 mins.
Cast: Lois Chiles, Dorothy Lamour, George Kennedy.

Gardens of Stone (11/7) — Source: Tri-Star
MPAA Rating: R Running Time: 114.42 mins.
Cast: Angelica Huston, James Caan, James Earl Jones.

Ishtar (11/19) — Source: Columbia
MPAA Rating: PG-13 Running Time: 107 mins.
Cast: Warren Beatty, Dustin Hoffman.

Lethal Weapon (11/25) — Source: Warner Bros.
MPAA Rating: R Running Time: 110 mins.
Cast: Mel Gibson, Danny Glover, Gary Busey.

Making Mr.Right (11/1) — Source: Orion
MPAA Rating: PG Running Time: 101 mins.
Cast: John Malkovich, Ann Magnuson, Ben Masters.

My Demon Lover (11/19) — Source: Universal
MPAA Rating: PG-13 Running Time: 86 mins.
Cast: Scott Valentine, Michelle Little, Arnold Johnson.

Police Academy 4: Citizens on Patrol (11/5) — Source: Warner Bros.
MPAA Rating: PG Running Time: 88 mins.
Cast: Steve Guttenberg, Bobcat Goldthwait, Bubba Smith.

Project X (11/5) — Source: 20th Century-Fox
MPAA Rating: PG Running Time: 108 mins.
Cast: Mathew Broderick, Helen Hunt.

Star Trek IV (11/11) — Source: Paramount
MPAA Rating: PG Running Time: 119 mins.
Cast: William Shatner, Leonard Nemoy.

Three For The Road (11/8) — Source: New Century/Vista
MPAA Rating: PG Running Time: 91 mins.
Cast: Charlie Sheen, Kerri Green, Allan Ruck.

Tin Men (11/12) — Source: Touchstone Pictures
MPAA Rating: R Running Time: 112 mins.
Cast: Danny DeVito, Richard Dreyfuss, Barbara Hershey.

Note: Running times are approximate.
NR indicates film not rated by MPAA.
* Unavailable at presstime.

Film information provided to International Thomson Communications Inc. by distributors.

Pay-Per-View Services Profile

	LAUNCH	DELIVERY	ENCRYPTION	PROGRAMMING	SUBSCRIBERS
Cable Video Store	April 1, 1986	Satcom 4, tr. 16	VideoCipher II	All movies, 24 hours per day 50-60 titles per month	Field trial basis; currently serving 10 MSOs nationwide. (2,500 Impulse addressable subscribers).
Private Ticket	July 1985	Standalone	None	Two and one-half hours nightly. One original title, plus up to two licensed films edited for Playboy.	Available in systems serving 185,000 subs (139,000 addressable).
Request Television	November 27, 1985	Galaxy 1, tr. 12	VideoCipher II	Min. of four major motion pictures per week over 14 day cycle, special events	Available in systems serving 3.6 million subs. (2.5 million addressable).
Telstar Channels	June 5, 1986	Interrum Standalone, testing on Telstar 303	Testing G.I. Starloc IV	Channels 1 & 2: two major motion pictures on a bi-weekly rotation. Channel 3: three major motion pictures per week, special events.	Available in systems serving 74,000 subs (11,500 addressable).
Viewer's Choice	November 26, 1985	VC-1 Satcom 3R, tr. 5, VC-2 Galaxy 1, tr. 16	VideoCipher II	One major motion picture per week, special events	Available in systems serving 2.6 million subs. (1.6 million addressable).

Cable junk bond market unscathed by Drexel woes and trading scandals

Operators still bullish because 'the market is much, much bigger' than in past

By Virginia Munger Kahn

Despite renewed speculation that the creator of the junk bond market, Michael Milken, and his firm, Drexel Burnham Lambert, may be indicted in the insider trading scandal sometime in the next few months, investment bankers and cable operators are expressing little concern about the effects such a development could have on the market for high-yield cable securities. While they admit the market could be rocked, they contend there are plenty of other players in the junk bond underwriting business who would be more than happy to step in and take over Drexel's business and that the market has outgrown its dependency on the originator of the junk bond phenomenon.

"It would certainly be a shock to the market, but it wouldn't bring the whole thing crashing down like it would have five years ago," says Steven Rattner, managing director at Morgan Stanley & Co. "The market would recover."

Investment bankers and industry executives note that Drexel's share of the market has fallen substantially in the last three years from a peak of 67.7 percent in 1984 to today's 45 percent share. While Milken and Drexel are said to have direct control over $7 billion in bond funds, the total market is now at $150 billion outstanding. As David Lundquist, chief financial officer at Heritage Communications, notes, "the market is much, much bigger than Drexel or Milken."

That assessment is crucial considering the significant role junk bonds have taken in the financing of the cable industry over the past few years. According to figures compiled by Morgan Stanley, since 1980 Wall Street firms have underwritten almost $7 billion worth of cable securities rated below investment grade. Drexel continues to dominate the field with financings worth more than $4.7 billion, 68 percent of the market. However, a number of firms, including Morgan Stanley, Goldman Sachs and Prudential Bache, are running to catch up with the market leader, particularly in cable.

Drexel's dominant position has much to do with Milken's inception of the idea for junk bonds, but also it has to do with Drexel's ability to insure a liquid market for the issues. Perhaps Milken's greatest achievement has been developing a network of institutions and individuals that are willing and eager to buy junk bonds. The advantages of that achievement has translated into a pre-eminent position in financings for hostile takeovers, leveraged buyouts, and other large acquisitions.

By far the most controversial area of junk bond financing, LBOs and major takeovers, account for the bulk of the value of the market. Within the cable industry, two such deals—the leveraged buyout of Storer Communications by Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co. and Turner Broadcasting's acquisition of MGM—account for 43.5 percent, or $3.034 billion, of the total funds raised through junk bonds. Both deals were financed by Drexel Burnham Lambert.

Ken Mosher, chief financial officer at SCI Holdings, Storer's successor, notes that the beauty in these large, highly leveraged transactions lies in the ability of companies to put off paying interest on the debt by issuing zero coupon bonds. SCI Holdings has more than $1.6 billion face value of zeroes outstanding. "It doesn't do you any good to take on a lot of debt (if you have to pay cash on that interest immediately). What makes the

Leading Underwriters of Cable Junk Bonds

1980 - Present

	Amount Outstanding (in millions)	No. of Issues
Drexel Burnham Lambert	$4,753	27
Morgan Stanley	962	9
Goldman Sachs	400	5
Prudential-Bache	345	4
Shearson Lehman Bros.	228	3
Paine Webber	100	1
Kidder Peabody	100	1
Lazard Freres	50	1
Merrill Lynch	25	1
Total	$6,963*	52

*N.B.—Includes face value of zero coupon bonds which are actually sold at a discount. Also includes convertible subordinated debentures.
Source: Morgan Stanley & Co.

Leading Managers of Underwritten Offerings

Jan. 1, 1987 through Sept. 11, 1987

Full Credit to Book Manager

Manager	Amount	Rank	Percent	Issues Managed
Drexel Burnham Lambert	9,304.3	(1)	44.8	64
First Boston	2,931.1	(2)	14.0	14
Morgan Stanley	2,583.8	(3)	12.3	15
Merrill Lynch Capital Markets	2,427.6	(4)	11.6	17
Salomon Brothers	1,153.1	(5)	5.5	10
Industry Totals	20,934.3			151

Source: IDD Information Services

whole thing do-able is that deferring of interest payments, which gives you a chance to build up cash flows," he says. That is exactly what Storer has been doing since the LBO was consummated in late 1985. Once the zeroes start paying interest in a few years, the plan is for the company to have paid down a substantial portion of its bank debt so that the junk bonds can be refinanced.

A junk bond analyst at Prudential Bache Securities notes that at this point the securities issued by both Storer and Turner are viewed fairly favorably. The refinancing and restructuring of both companies have resulted in improved balance sheets and reduced risk, with the prospects for the redemption of at least a few of the issues at a premium adding further attractiveness to investors.

Tapping the market

While deals like Storer and Turner have gained the lion's share of attention, a far broader level of activity has been occurring among medium and large-size MSOs who have accessed the junk bond market over the last few years for acquisitions and for more general corporate purposes. Today, many MSOs have issued debt in the public markets, and the trend is to make the market increasingly accessible to even smaller companies. Just last month, Morgan Stanley did a $50 million offering for Star Cablevision, an 83,000-subscriber MSO headquartered in Wisconsin. Within the past two years, many companies outside the top 10 have tapped the market, including Adelphia Communications, First Carolina Communications, TCA Cable, Scott Cable, American Cablesystems, and Cablevision Industries.

For the larger MSOs, the market also has proved to be a fertile field for raising capital. Over the last two years Heritage Communications has raised $400 million in that market. Tele-Communications Inc. has issued $475 million in junk bonds or convertible securities (which are asssumed to be priced as high-yield debt) since it first tapped the market in 1982, while Wometco Cable, a relative newcomer to the market, has raised $312 million since 1986.

David Lundquist notes that without junk bonds Heritage never would have been able to engage in the level of acquisition activity it did in recent years with the same amount of flexibility. "With the private placement market, we would have been dealing with covenants, pre-payment penalties... lots of difficulties," he says.

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Junkbonds, *from page 49*

"(Junk bonds) have been very important from a flexibility standpoint and we're willing to pay a little higher price for that flexiblity." While the company several times raised financing in the junk bond market without specific acquisitions in mind, in 1986 the company raised $200 million for its acquisition of Rollins Communications through an offering managed by Goldman Sachs.

That issue pays interest of between 11.5 percent and 11.7 percent, substantially above prime. However, cable operators in general have been willing to pay a premium in order to gain the flexibility of public debt. "One of the main reasons cable companies like the junk bond market is there are very, very few covenants," notes Kidder Peabody Managing Director Gary Blemaster. "Basically, it's just an IOU. It's subordinated, and you can leverge it even more."

In recent years junk bonds increasingly have replaced insurance companies as primary providers of subordinated debt. Where banks traditionally have been willing to lend up to six times cash flow on a proposed acquisition, subordinated debt, in the form of private placements with insurance companies, have been relied upon to cover another two times cash flow. That layer of financing increasingly has been filled by junk bonds in the last two years.

> 'Of all the junk bond issuers, (Cable) trades with the better quality stuff.'
>
> —Mike Morocco, Morgan Stanley

Now, however, junk bonds themselves are under pressure from the banks. During 1987 the number of new issues of high-yield securities has dropped off dramatically, and according to several analysts, the reason is the aggressiveness of commercial bankers. "The banks are believers in the industry," notes one analyst, and bank debt is cheaper and faster to get hold of. These days banks often are willing to lend at seven or eight times cash flow. The result has been that only a few issues have been done this year, including Star Cablevision, Cablevision Industries, and National Amusements' $400 million offering to help finance the Viacom acquisition.

Mike Marocco, an associate at Morgan Stanley, sees still another reason for this drop-off in activity. With many MSOs raising substantial amounts of money in subordinated debt last year, they now are going back and filling in their capital structures with bank debt. For example, Star Cablevision now has $50 million of its $80 million in debt in subordinated debentures, or five times its cash flow represented by junk bonds. When future acquisitions are made, they likely will be financed with lower cost bank debt, which will bring the subordinated debt multiple back down to a more normal cash flow.

Year of the junk bonds

Last year was the year that the flood gates opened on the junk bond market for cable companies. As was the case with cable stocks, many analysts see that development as the result of the realization within the investment community of cable's cash generating ability and the stability of that cash flow. The result has been that "almost any cable company could access the market, big or small."

But there are limitations to that access. Rattner notes that $50 million is about the minimum deal the company will do because of considerations regarding the liquidity of the issue. Most institutions will not buy more than 10 percent of an issue—in an effort to foster active trading—and issues of less than $50 million do not provide enough trading activity.

In general, the institutions that buy cable junk bonds are the same types of players as other junk bond buyers—insurance companies, traditional money managers, mutual funds, and to a lesser extent, savings and loan associations.

One money manager notes that his firm, which has $4 billion in assets and a junk bond portfolio worth between $100 million and $200 million, has taken an attitude of investing in junk bonds like it would invest in stocks. "As a purchaser you need to do more research. (You have to ask yourself) what is the real risk and how much do I get for taking that risk," he says. Unlike some funds that go in a "buy

August, 1987
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John Poole represented the seller.

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the whole market" attitude, he says, his company has picked and chosen among a variety of cable issues.

The real nub of the issue, says this investor, is figuring which companies can survive a market in which system values stay flat or actually decline. "We think the bondholder has to think about that," he says. Behind many cable bond issues is the knowledge that if the company really gets into a bind, it can always sell systems. Picking those companies that could survive having to sell systems at a lower value is critical to assessing the risk/value of the bond. "The assets have to be able to protect the debt," he says. As such, this institution has bought junk bonds issued by Continental Cablevision, Harte-Hanks, Heritage and Multimedia.

Even more fundamental to whatever jitters there might be in the market related to escalating system prices and leverage levels are concerns over the interest rate environment in general. Not surprisingly, junk bond prices softened two weeks ago when the stock and bond markets fell overall, before firming up late last week. Such concerns are even more important than any worries about what may happen to Drexel and Milken. "That's already been digested by the market," says one analyst.

Despite such concerns, analysts and investment bankers that help underwrite cable junk issues contend that the high-yield securities issued by cable companies are viewed very favorably by the investment community. One key indicator of that assessment is the price at which cable issues are offered and then traded. According to an Aug. 14 index compiled by Morgan Stanley, media companies generally were priced 420 basis points (4.2 percent) off 20-year Treasury securities, which were traded at 890 basis points (8.9 percent). That means the bonds issued by media companies were priced about 13.1 percent. In comparison, airline companies traded 614 points off Treasuries, energy companies were priced 309 basis points off, utilities 480 and consumer goods companies at 320. Marocco estimated cable companies in specific trade 335 points off Treasuries. "Of all those junk bond issuers, (cable) trades with the better quality stuff," he says.

Within the cable sector itself there are further gradients. 'Quality' credit for companies such as TCI, Comcast, and United generally will carry interest rates in the high 11 percent range for 15-year junk bonds. Moderate credits such as Cablevision Systems and Cablevision Industries carry coupons of between 12.25 and 12.75, while the weaker credits—those companies that are the most highly leveraged—such as Storer and Wometco, carry interest rates of 13 percent to 13.5 percent.

While liquidity and trading activity are considered healthy, market analysts also note that a lack of trading activity in many cable issues, such as TCI, Comcast and United, indicates the attractiveness of the bonds to their holders and their unwillingness to give them up. Thus, when they note that there has been little fallout in the junk bond market from the recent spate of stories about Milken and Drexel in the business press, they point to the lack of activity in the market. "Basically cable TV is viewed very positively. (Those bonds) are not really trading. People are not shedding them," notes Owen Cheevers, head of high yield securities research for Merrill Lynch.

As far as the future prospects for the industry's continued ability to tap the junk bond market, the analysts were fairly bullish. "People may be a little leery now," says one, "but these companies are well known now and their management's are fairly strong." ■

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Industry Growth

YEAR	TVHH	Homes Passed	Basic Subscribers	% of TVHH	Pay Subscribers	% of TVHH
1990E	93,900,000	81,783,000	50,706,000	54	32,959,000	35
1989E	92,800,000	79,109,000	48,256,000	52	30,883,000	33
1988E	91,000,000	75,833,000	45,500,000	50	28,665,000	32
1987E	89,300,000	72,460,000	42,725,000	48	26,022,000	29
1986	87,800,000	69,632,000	41,772,000	47	24,101,000	27
1985	86,304,000	64,571,000	36,120,000	42	21,672,000	25
1984	84,600,000	59,989,000	32,994,000	39	19,764,000	23
1983	83,500,000	53,641,000	30,300,000	36	17,877,000	21
1982	82,800,000	49,100,000	28,200,000	34	15,898,000	19
1981	80,700,000	44,000,000	22,596,000	28	11,804,000	15
1980	77,800,000	37,300,000	18,672,000	24	7,780,000	10
1979	76,300,000	32,700,000	16,023,000	21	5,341,000	7
1978	74,500,000	27,200,000	14,155,000	19	2,980,000	4
1977	73,300,000	24,894,000	13,194,000	18	1,466,000	2
1976	71,114,000	21,989,000	12,094,000	17	505,000	1
1975	69,600,000	19,900,000	11,136,000	16	N/A	N/A

Source: CableProFile Data Base, INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS RESEARCH.

Cable barometer

Television households (TVHH)	87,800,000
Homes passed by cable (HP)	69,632,000
Percent of TVHH passed by cable	79.3%
Basic cable subs	41,772,000
Percent of TVHH with basic cable	47.5%
Percent of HP with basic cable	59.9%
Pay cable subs	24,101,000
Percent of TVHH with pay cable	27.4%
Percent of HP with pay cable	34.6%
Percent of basic subs with pay cable	57.6%

Satellite Lineup

Satcom III-R (RCA Americom)	Transponder
Arts & Entertainment	24
BET	20
Cable Radio Network	4
Cable Value Network	12
Cinemax (West)	23
ESPN (Blackout)	7
Electra	6
Eternal Word Television Network	18
Financial News Network	4
rytime	3
HBO (West)	13
Home Shopping Network	22
The Inspirational Network	2
The Learning Channel	2
Lifetime	17
MTV	11
National Jewish Television	18
Nickelodeon	1
QVC Network	8
Reuter Monitor Service	18
Showtime (West)	10
Tempo Sound	6
Tempo Television	6
Tempo Text	6
The Travel Channel	16
Trinity Broadcasting Network	3
TV Decisions	24
USA Network (West)	9
Video Hits One	15
Viewer's Choice	5
The Weather Channel	19

Satcom IV (RCA Americom)	Transponder
Alternate View Network	10
American Movie Classics	10
America's Value Network	5
Biznet	6
Bravo	2
Consumer Discount Network	20, 24
C-Span II	8
Gospel Music Network	3
Hit Video USA	18
Home Shopping Network 2	1
Home Sports Entertainment	11
Home Team Sports	22
Liberty Broadcasting Network	7
Madison Square Garden Network	6
The Motivation Network	3
Movietime	17
National Black Network	19
New England Sports Network	13
Nickelodeon (West)	4
Nostalgia Channel	21
The Playboy Channel	24
Prime Ticket	20
The Silent Network	23V
SportsChannel-New England	23
SportsVision	9
WPIX—New York	19

Westar III (Western Union)	Transponder
CNN	5

Westar IV (Western Union)	Transponder
Atlantic City Horse Racing	6
Cable News Network (CNN)	16
Catholic Telecommunications Network of America	11
National Christian Network	2
International Television Network	10D
Public Broadcasting Service	15, 17, 21, 23
Texas State Network	2
Word of Faith Satellite Network	6

Westar V (Western Union)	Transponder
Fantasy Unrestricted Network (FUN)	24
FUN Weekend Pay-per-view	24
Moody Broadcasting Network	7D
Pro-Am Sports System (PASS)	8
The University Network	2
Zephyr Weather Information Service	7D

Telstar 303 (AT&T)	Transponder
American Extasy	19
Country Music Television (CMTV)	13
KTVT (Ft.Worth)	20

Galaxy I (Hughes)	Transponder
CBN Cable Network	11
Cinemax (East)	19
CNN	7
C-SPAN	13
The Discovery Channel	22
The Disney Channel (East)	4
(West)	24
Electra	18
EPG	3
ESPN	9
GalaVision	20
HBO (East)	23
Headline News	8
The Inspirational Network	17
The Movie Channel (East)	10
(West)	14
The Nashville Network	2
Request Television	12
Seeburg Adult Contemporary	3
Seeburg Contemporary Instrumental	3
Showtime (East)	5
SIN	6
Tempo Text	18
USA Network (East, Central)	21
Video Mall Network	22
Viewer's Choice 2	16
WGN	3
WOR-TV	15
WTBS	18

Galaxy III	Transponder
C-SPAN	24V
C-SPAN II	14V
National Shopping Club	23
The Meadowlands Racing Network	17
Sky Merchant	11

Spacenet I (GTE)	Transponder
ACTS	15
SelecTV	13

Source: International Thomson Communications Inc.

Top 100 MSO's

Rank	Multiple system operator	Basic subs	
1.	Tele-Communications Inc.	4,200,000	(4/87)
2.	American Television and Communications Corp.	3,540,000	(6/87)
3.	Continental Cablevision	1,456,000	(4/87)
4.	Storer Cable Communications	1,395,000	(7/87)
5.	Cox Cable Communications	1,383,015	(6/87)
6.	Warner Cable Communications Inc.	1,341,613	(6/87)
7.	Comcast	1,258,242	(5/87)
8.	United Cable	1,086,457	(4/87)
9.	Newhouse Broadcasting	1,028,543	(8/87)
10.	Heritage Communications Inc.	1,010,717	(5/87)
11.	Viacom Cablevision	1,000,000	(8/87)
12.	Jones Intercable	915,089	(8/87)
13.	Times Mirror Cable Television Inc.	873,087	(7/87)
14.	Sammons Communications Inc.	826,581	(5/87)
15.	UA Cablesystems Corp.	771,278	(5/87)
16.	Cablevision Systems Corp.	707,800	(5/87)
17.	Paragon Cable	636,000	(6/87)
18.	Century Communications Corp.	600,000	(12/86)
19.	Rogers Cablesystems Inc.	535,207	(2/87)
20.	Daniels & Associates	534,344	(6/87)
21.	Cable Vision Industries	510,100	(5/87)
22.	Telecable Corp.	498,165	(8/87)
23.	Centel Cable	493,765	(4/87)
24.	American Cablesystems Corp.	465,779	(7/87)
25.	Adelphia Communications	443,519	(7/87)
26.	Cooke Cablevision	435,000	(6/87)
27.	Scripps-Howard	380,000	(6/87)
28.	Falcon Cable	379,000	(2/87)
29.	Wometco Cable TV Inc.	377,436	(7/87)
30.	Post-Newsweek	372,344	(4/87)
31.	Prime Cable Corp.	330,709	(7/87)
32.	TCA Group	328,071	(4/87)
33.	Multimedia Cablevision	298,112	(6/87)
34.	Tele-Media	297,796	(7/87)
35.	Maclean Hunter Cable TV Ltd.	276,186	(7/87)
36.	Colony Communications Inc.	259,229	(4/87)
37.	Rifkin & Associates	250,000	(4/87)
38.	Lenfest Group	244,813	(7/87)
39.	Western Communications	243,006	(9/87)
40.	Communications Service Inc.	210,000	(12/86)
41.	Service Electric Cable TV Inc.	195,000	(3/87)
42.	TCI-Taft	191,915	(5/87)
43.	TKR Cable Co.	190,417	(4/87)
44.	Adams-Russell Communications	175,000	(7/87)
45.	Cencom Cable	175,175	(8/87)
46.	Hauser Communications Inc.	170,000	(6/87)
47.	Sutton Capital Corp.	152,676	(8/87)
48.	Media General Inc.	151,211	(7/87)
49.	Harron Communications	150,770	(7/87)
50.	Greater Media	149,091	(9/87)
51.	Armstrong Utilities	139,060	(7/87)
52.	Palmer Communications	138,057	(7/87)
53.	Marcus Communications	131,108	(8/87)
54.	Televents Inc.	129,754	(8/87)
55.	Blade Communications	128,378	(4/87)
56.	Essex Communications Corp.	126,745	(7/87)
57.	U.S. Cable Corp.	119,548	(8/87)
58.	Summit Communications	118,134	(4/87)
59.	First Carolina Communications Inc.	114,104	(1/87)
60.	Simmons Communications	112,537	(7/87)
61.	Sonic Communications	111,585	(8/87)
62.	King Videocable	110,791	(8/87)
63.	Bresnan Communications Co.	110,546	(8/87)
64.	Multi-Channel TV Cable Inc.	109,412	(7/87)
65.	Columbia International	109,000	(7/87)
66.	Harte-Hanks Communications	108,484	(8/87)
67.	Scott Cable Communications	106,277	(7/87)
68.	Booth Communications	104,376	(5/87)
69.	Northland Communications	101,735	(8/87)
70.	M.L. Media Partners	97,640	(8/87)
71.	James Communications	92,184	(8/87)
72.	Susquehanna Broadcasting	90,923	(3/87)
73.	McDonald Group	90,079	(8/84)
74.	Midcontinent Cable Systems Co.	88,104	(3/87)
75.	WEHCO Video	87,367	(8/87)
76.	Pencor Services	83,281	(8/87)
77.	United Video Management	82,763	(6/87)
78.	Star Cablevision Group	79,892	(7/87)
79.	Omega Communications	77,626	(1/87)
80.	C4 Media Corp.	68,171	(7/87)
81.	Selkirk Communications	66,581	(5/87)
82.	Maaada Corp.	62,092	(8/87)
83.	Acton Corp.	60,035	(1/87)
84.	Mountain Cable Co.	58,650	(7/87)
85.	Chambers Communications Corp.	57,722	(8/87)
86.	Galaxy Cablevision	56,462	(3/87)
87.	Cardinal Communications	53,870	(8/87)
88.	Enstar Communications	53,121	(6/87)
89.	Insight Communications	52,966	(6/87)
90.	North American Comm. Corp.	50,589	(8/87)
91.	Tidel Communications	50,427	(4/87)
92.	State Cable TV	49,956	(7/87)
93.	Hearst Communications of California	49,447	(4/87)
94.	Helicon Corp.	49,000	(8/87)
95.	New England Cablevision	47,005	(7/87)
96.	Dowden Cable	46,646	(8/87)
97.	Joseph Gans Cable TV	46,532	(11/86)
98.	Commonwealth Cable Systems	45,900	(5/87)
99.	Donrey Cablevision	44,112	(4/87)
100.	CableAmerica	43,082	(1/87)

Subscriber counts are provided by MSOs and systems to International Thomson Communications Inc. Figures will be updated quarterly unless information is provided by MSOs or systems. Send updates to CableVision, Attention Cable Stats, P.O. Box 5208-T.A., Denver, CO 80217.

Top 100 Systems

Rank	Location	Operator	Basic subs	
1.	San Diego, CA	Cox Cable	282,381	(6/87)
2.	Woodbury (Long Island), NY	Cablevision Systems Corp.	282,000	(5/87)
3.	Manhattan, NY	ATC	233,200	(6/87)
4.	San Antonio, TX	Rogers	220,510	(3/87)
5.	East Orange, NJ	Maclean Hunter	192,618	(7/87)
6.	Houston, TX	Warner	184,926	(6/87)
7.	Puget Sound, WA	Viacom	184,000	(8/87)
8.	Honolulu, HI	ATC	182,500	(6/87)
9.	Phoenix, AZ	Times Mirror	165,688	(7/87)
10.	Cincinnati, OH	Warner	156,863	(6/87)
11.	Louisville/Jeff. Co., KY	Storer Communications	155,480	(7/87)
12.	Wayne, NJ	UA Cablesystems	154,622	(5/87)
13.	Englewood, CO	United Cable	154,165	(4/87)
14.	Hampton Roads, VA	Cox Cable	146,972	(6/87)
15.	Tulsa, OK	United Cable	145,350	(4/87)
16.	Rochester, NY	ATC	145,300	(6/87)
17.	Cherry Hills, NJ	NYT	145,075	(7/87)
18.	Orlando,FL	ATC	143,500	(6/87)
19.	Atlanta, GA	Prime Cable Corp	140,737	(7/87)
20.	Fairfax, VA	Media General	140,500	(7/87)
21.	Hartford/Plainville, CT	United Cable	136,479	(2/87)
22.	Jacksonville, FL	Continental	136,000	(4/87)
23.	Kansas City, MO	ATC	130,000	(6/87)
24.	Baltimore County, MD	Comcast	128,552	(5/87)
25.	Buffalo, NY	Adelphia Communications	128,105	(4/87)
26.	Erie County, NY	Adelphia	127,160	(3/87)
27.	San Jose, CA	Gill Industries	125,000	(9/87)
28.	Seattle, WA	Tele-Communications Inc.	125,000	(12/86)
29.	Manhattan, NY	Paragon Cable	125,000	(5/87)
30.	Memphis/W. Memphis, TN	ATC	120,400	(6/87)
31.	Charlotte, NC	ATC	118,791	(3/87)
32.	Long Island, NY	Viacom	116,000	(8/87)
33.	San Francisco, CA	Viacom	112,000	(8/87)
34.	Austin, TX	ATC	110,900	(6/87)
35.	St. Louis Co., MO	Cencom Cable	109,732	(8/87)
36.	San Diego, CA	ATC	107,400	(6/87)
37.	Pompano, FL	American Cablesystems	106,801	(7/87)
38.	Toledo, OH	Blade Communications	105,500	(7/87)
39.	San Juan, PR	ML Media Partners	104,823	(11/86)
40.	Warren, NJ	TKR	104,569	(6/87)
41.	Dallas, TX	Heritage	102,281	(5/87)
42.	Southeast Michigan	Comcast	100,031	(5/87)
43.	Jefferson Parish/Kenner, LA	Cox Cable	98,574	(6/87)
44.	Pinellas County, FL	Vision Cable	94,996	(4/87)
45.	Wilmington, DE	Heritage	94,645	(5/87)
46.	Grand Rapids, MI	UA Cablesystems	94,542	(5/87)
47.	Dade/Broward, FL	Storer	91,511	(7/87)
48.	Escondido, CA	Times Mirror	90,893	(7/87)
49.	Indianapolis, IN	Comcast	88,821	(5/87)
50.	Richmond, VA	Continental	88,604	(7/87)
51.	Raleigh/Durham, N.C.	ATC	88,198	(3/87)
52.	Tacoma, WA	Viacom	86,000	(8/87)
53.	Pittsburgh, PA	Tele-Communications Inc.	85,000	(12/86)
54.	Oakland County, MI	United Cable	82,304	(2/87)
55.	Boston, MA	Cablevision	82,100	(5/87)
56.	Wichita, KS	Multimedia Cablevision	81,995	(5/87)
57.	South Texas, TX	Heritage	79,981	(5/87)
58.	Flint, MI	Comcast Cable	79,812	(5/87)
59.	Baton Rouge, LA	Daniels & Assocs.	79,324	(6/87)
60.	Nashville, TN	Viacom	79,000	(8/87)
61.	Milwaukee, WI	Warner	78,635	(6/87)
62.	Orange County, CA	Times Mirror	78,287	(7/87)
63.	Akron, OH	Warner	76,668	(6/87)
64.	New Orleans, LA	Cox Cable	75,892	(6/87)
65.	Las Vegas, NV	Prime	75,169	(7/87)
66.	Chicago, IL	Westinghouse Broadcasting	75,000	(4/86)
67.	South Bend, IN	Heritage	74,321	(5/87)
68.	Melbourne/Cocoa, FL	ATC	74,200	(6/87)
69.	Santa Monica, CA	Century	74,000	(5/86)
70.	Allentown, PA	Service Elec.	74,000	(3/87)
71.	Dover, Morristown, NJ	Sammons	73,787	(5/87)
72.	Cleveland Heights, OH	Viacom	72,000	(8/87)
73.	Ocean County, NJ	Adelphia	71,961	(7/87)
74.	Contra Costa Co. CA	Televents	71,537	(8/87)
75.	Columbus, OH	Warner	70,984	(6/87)
76.	Medford Complex (Boston Suburbs), MA	Warner	70,659	(6/87)
77.	Fayetteville, NC	ATC	70,136	(3/87)
78.	Omaha, NE	Cox Cable	69,513	(6/87)
79.	Harrisburg, PA	Sammons Communications	69,172	(5/87)
80.	Little Rock, AR	Storer	68,043	(7/87)
81.	St. Petersburg, FL	Paragon Cable	68,000	(5/87)
82.	Indianapolis,IN	ATC	67,600	(6/87)
83.	Des Moines, IA	Heritage	66,835	(5/87)
84.	Albuquerque, NM	Jones Intercable	66,470	(7/87)
85.	Birmingham, AL	ATC	66,254	(3/87)
86.	Oklahoma City, OK	Cox Cable	66,184	(6/87)
87.	Syracuse (suburbs), NY	NewChannels Corp.	66,000	(7/87)
88.	New Haven, CT	Storer	65,894	(7/87)
89.	Greater Bridgeport, CT	Cablevision Co.	65,800	(5/87)
90.	Lower Fairfield Co., CT	Cablevision Co.	65,600	(5/87)
91.	El Paso, TX	Group W (ATC)	65,000	(5/87)
92.	Winston-Salem, N.C.	Summit	64,072	(4/87)
93.	Monterey, CA	Western Communications	63,815	(4/87)
94.	W. San Fernando Valley, CA	Valley Cable	63,344	(7/87)
95.	Lincoln, RI	Heritage	63,128	(5/87)
96.	Cook County, IL	Continental	63,000	(4/87)
97.	Madison, WI	Tele-Communications Inc.	63,000	(12/86)
98.	Westchester Co., NY	UA Cablesystems	62,804	(5/87)
99.	Charleston, S.C.	Storer	62,413	(7/87)
100.	Albany, GA	Storer	61,726	(7/87)